

OUR NATION NEEDS THE NAVY AND THE NAVY NEEDS MEN

(BY H. S. H.)

THOUGH we of the great southwest are naturally more interested personally in the army than in the navy, president Wilson's order increasing the authorized strength of the navy to 87,000 men and the consequent campaign to bring 25,000 more men into the navy deserves patriotic support. It will be given that support throughout the entire United States, and the navy will receive the recruits it needs. The statement is made in full confidence that the people of the United States, recognizing the navy's imperative needs in relation to the part it seems likely to play in safeguarding the United States, will come up to the mark. The men will be furnished. If even more are needed, as seems likely in view of the necessity which will shortly present itself of manning the forthcoming submarine chasers, they, too, will come forward.

In this part of the United States we are more interested in a personal sense in the army than in the navy, because the army is among us and of us. We have been in daily contact with it ever since the early days of Indian warfare. Through the national guard, too, we are kept more in contact with the army than would otherwise be the case.

In a national sense we do not value the army more highly than the navy. The United States has won its chief military renown among nations by its exploits on the sea. Especially is this true of the war of 1812 and the Spanish-American war. Americans realize that the United States is chiefly safeguarded by its navy which, though deficient in numbers of personnel and in certain types of ships, is unsurpassed otherwise.

The importance of the navy now may be gauged in inverse ratio to the amount of publicity it has received lately. Where the Atlantic fleet is, the public does not know. Not a word has been printed about its operations for weeks. Where the Pacific fleet is, the public likewise does not know. Its operations also are screened by secrecy. If the newspapers knew where these fleets or any of their component parts were located or what they were doing, the papers would not publish that information, for it might be dangerous to the fleets and the country. The navy is so important that it must be given every safeguard possible.

In case of war, the navy may cooperate with the fleets of the entire allies in clearing the seas of hostile warships, or it may operate alone and on its own initiative solely. It may be used to convey merchant ships through the barred zones, although for strategic reasons this is regarded as unlikely. Its destroyers and submarines are certain to play an important part in patrolling the coasts of the United States and in safeguarding the insular possessions against submarine or other hostile menace.

Thus hastily may be sketched some few of the possibilities confronting the navy. They are far from adequate as describing the activities to which the fleets will be subjected but they are sufficient to show how important is the navy of the United States to the well being of the nation and should be enough to fire the ambitions of young men eager to do their part in defense. Thus enlistments in large numbers should come and will.

Wholly apart from the war prospect, navy training is worth while because of the opportunities for travel it affords young men; because of the chances to learn high class trades and because of the opportunities for promotion into the commissioned ranks because of the rapid expansion of the navy. Enlisting in the navy does not mean merely enlistment for a term of years as a "sailor." It means education, travel, pay, discipline, good health and, foremost of all, a chance to be of service to this country of ours.

The navy department has inaugurated a most comprehensive recruiting campaign. Stations for receiving enlistments have been opened throughout the country in unprecedented numbers. Every city, town and village is being solicited for men. In some thickly settled districts navy automobile parties are going from village to village and farmhouse to farmhouse, making the most personal campaign ever attempted in the United States.

The secretary of the navy has thrown every resource of his department into this campaign for men. He has asked the cooperation of all newspapers in the task and the newspapers, it may be confidently stated will help to the very limit.

The nation needs the navy. The navy needs men. Now is the time to enlist. There is a navy recruiting station here in El Paso, in the old First National Bank building on South El Paso street. Its personnel will be glad to welcome you. Along with the announcement that the navy personnel is to be increased in numbers comes an announcement that the president has authorized an increase in the personnel of the marine corps from its present 14,900 men to 17,400.

The marine corps is little known throughout the country, notwithstanding that its units have taken part in more active service than any other branch of the government in recent years and have seen fighting when the rest of the military forces of the United States were at peace. Haiti, Costa Rica, Cuba and the small Central and South American republics are well acquainted with the United States marine corps. Its men are constantly delving into trouble for the sake of settling it. They are soldiers living on board ship.

when not landed for shore duty where disorder breaks out. Its officers are taken from the navy, sometimes from the army, and sometimes from civil life. Some of them met with disaster at Annapolis or West Point. Yet they have a high record for service in the marine corps and continually uphold the traditions of the United States for bravery and for justice. Men for the marine corps are enlisted in the same way as are men for the army and navy. They have the drill of the army and share the same general war activity on land. They also have the advantage of travel which belongs to the navy.

In the marine corps, then as well as in the navy itself, there is an attraction for young men of spirit who wish to serve their country.

As Others See Us

To those who enjoy seeing themselves as others see them, there is entertainment and enlightenment in a comment of The Arizona Daily Star, of Tucson, Arizona, on the trade excursion from El Paso. The excursion was then on the eve of arrival in Tucson and the public mind was being prepared, as it were, by The Star for what it might expect. From his knowledge of El Paso and El Pasoans, the editor of The Star went into a bit of character analysis, under the caption "El Paser by Proxy," as follows:

Animated by pep, motivated by push and inspired by progress, nearly a hundred El Paso business men who have been visiting cities, towns and villages in New Mexico and Arizona, will arrive in Tucson this afternoon and will spend several hours here. They will be warmly welcomed. They come frankly as El Pasoans, eager to strengthen business relations between Arizona and El Paso. It would be more accurate, perhaps, to say that they come to call attention to the natural ties which unite the southwest to El Paso, the largest city in the southwest. El Pasoans, however, put it very happily. They say, "If you like us come to see us," and of course everybody likes El Pasoans.

After all, the personal relation is the basis of the fabric of business relations between communities, and El Paso, at home or on the road as it is now by proxy, is a hale fellow, well met.

El Paso has produced a very live type of citizenship. Pride in the growth and progressiveness of his city is a religion with him. And he is of the evangelistic type of believer. We have observed that among the business men there is none so poor in pep, push and power of expression to do El Paso reverence. Sureness of his facts and the constancy of his inspiration embolden him and he mounts the platform to deliver a panegyric on his "El Paser" with the same eloquence with which he sells shoes, side meat or real estate.

This is due, in no small degree, to practice at home—more the credit to him. He belongs to the chamber of commerce, the business men's protective association, the Rotary club, the club-for-the-accomplishment-of-this, the club-for-the-accomplishment-of-that, automobile club, golf club, and other dining clubs where audiences are supplied gratis and bound by the rules to listen. Thus El Pasoans become ready speakers, whence the term "boosters."

It is a valuable faculty and one for the training of which Tucson had no facilities until the Luncheon club came. Since that time there has been no complaint except as regards a few, who were promptly dealt with by the rules committee. It is no new idea, this communal cultivation of ready speech. It was one of the requirements of the ancient democracy of Sparta that at the public tables youths should submit with equanimity to the keen wit of their fellows and retort with such effectiveness as they might.

If the editor had gone back to causes, he would have found that they typical El Pasoan, keen, energetic and progressive, realizes that strength lies in unity; that many men linked together for a common purpose can do more than if they merely work individually toward the same end. Moreover, they like each other and are fond of getting together as frequently as possible. That explains the many organizations here and their frequent lively meetings.

There are towns where it is difficult to get more than a dozen people out to a meeting. They are indifferent and nothing is accomplished by them. Towns composed of people of that type stand still. They are sleeping in the sun. El Paso is not of that kind. El Pasoans like their city and their neighbors at home and their neighbors in New Mexico and Arizona. That accounts for this "pep, push and progress" manifestation.

The man to be envied in these times is the man with a well tilled farm or the merchant with a well filled till.

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND

By BRIGGS.



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Abe Martin



Ever notice how some girls jump at th' chance t' wear a veil? After waitin' fer years fer a millionaire with a broken leg t' come along, Mrs. Tilford Moots' niece has given up nussin' an'll return t' her ole position as graniteware clerk at th' Emporium.

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Short Snatches From Everywhere

In Chicago is a sign Henry & Gott. Henry is hutting into another's pre-serves.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

In offering Carranza only three of our 48 states the kaiser lays himself open to a charge of being a piker.—Maccon Telegraph.

Our idea is that Gen. Carranza would be wiser not to become too much entangled with any country making faces at the United States.

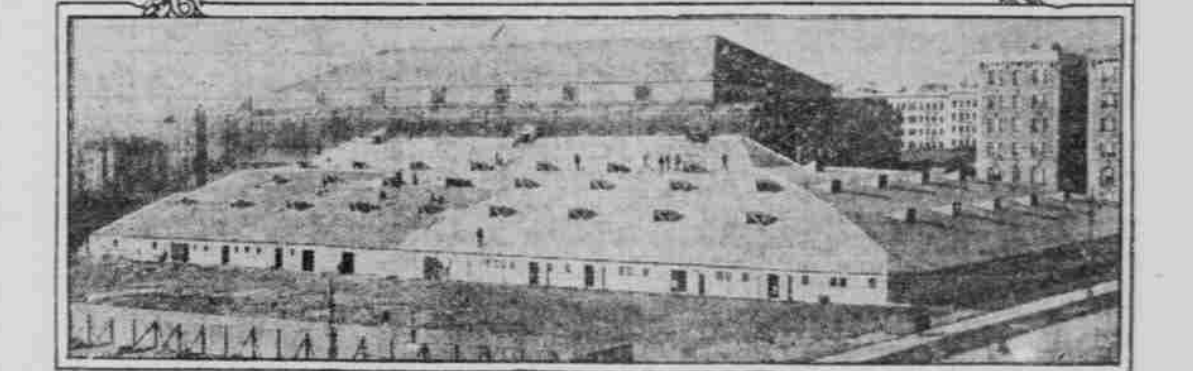
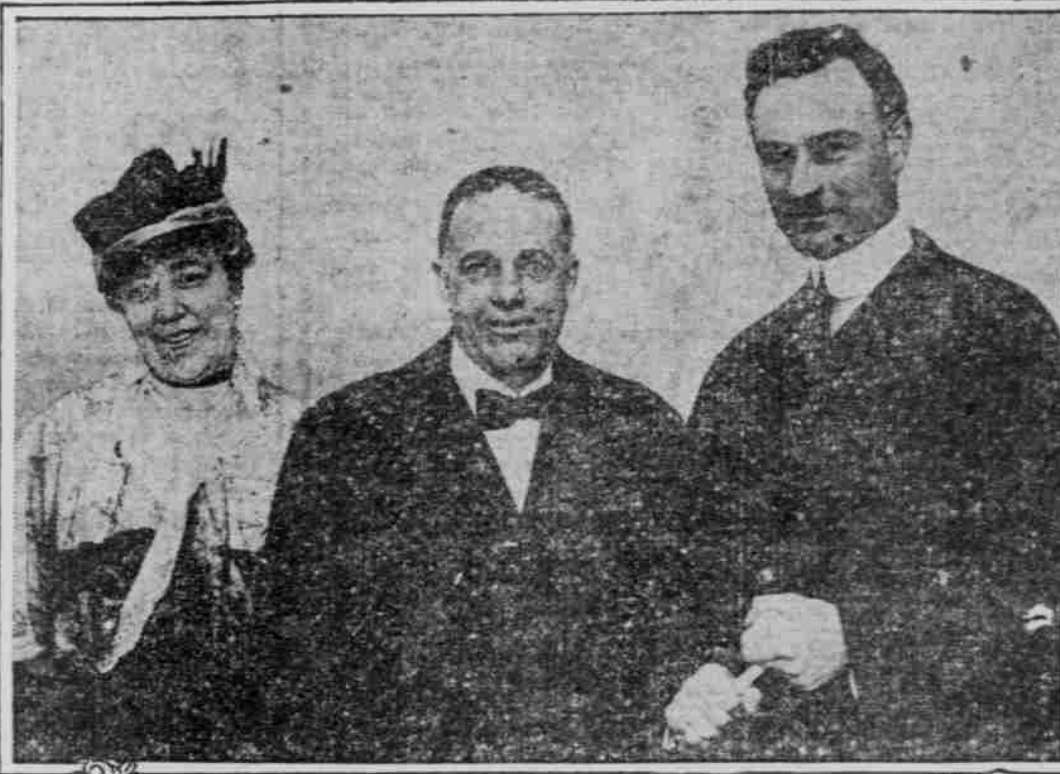
Villa sends his word of honor that he's against the kaiser and will defend the continent against invasion.—Springfield Republican.

China is apparently about to give up an experiment in peace at any price that has been carried on with unrelenting factory results through centuries.—Washington Star.

Le Follette's ultra-pacifist course has disgusted a number of his adherents in Wisconsin, who are wondering why they ever called him "Fighting Bob."—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Germany protests that it is illegal for American ships to assist her submarines, but the United States will now agree with Germany's previous contention that the submarine, as a new instrument of warfare, does not come under laws made before undersea warfare was thought of.—Philadelphia North American.

REV. BILLY SUNDAY AND THE DEVIL TO FIGHT IT OUT IN NEW YORK CITY



(Above) Mr. and Mrs. Billy Sunday, photographed with John Purroy Mitchell, mayor of New York City, from which the famous baseball preacher will commence chasing the wickedness on Easter Sunday. He will keep up his battle with the forces of darkness three months.

(Below) The mammoth "gospel barn" on Washington Heights where Sunday will be heard. The auditorium seats 20,000. Besides, there are a cafeteria, a choir seating 2000, rest rooms, hospital room, training quarters for the preacher, and an office for newspaper writers.

ton Heights, and where the thud of the hickory against the pill once made the fan howl with delight. Billy will put the thunderbolts in the Lord of Hell until the chief fallen angel screams with pain.

Two hundred men worked a month and a half putting up the structure. It has a choir for 2,000 singers, and the plans of the evangelist call for three distinct choirs to fill it, or 6,000 choristers in all.

To Feed the Hungry. Along the southeast side has been erected a cafeteria, and here the thousands who get hungry for good solid physical food while waiting for admission to imbibe Billy's celestial ambrosia may satisfy the pangs of the hunger man without being tempted to patronize the free lunch counters of the many many good old-fashioned barrooms which have been wont to cater to the vicious of the vicinity.

James Bradley, chairman of the building committee of the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association of New York City, announces that the workers on the building have observed faithfully the only two rules in putting up the "gospel barn." First, the artisans must not "mess" while on the grounds; second, nothing stronger than milk must be drunk at luncheon. Regarding expenses Arthur M. Harris,

building the tabernacle at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street and Broadway, rental of site, care of grounds, insurance, etc. The remaining \$60,000 will cover the cost of the preparatory work of the campaign, the running expenses of the tabernacle itself, the living expenses while in New York of Mr. Sunday and his staff of some 20 assistants, also two-thirds of the salaries of these assistants during their stay in New York (the other third of these salaries, as usual, being borne by Mr. Sunday.)

The estimated expenditure of \$150,000 will be met, first, by a preliminary contribution of about \$75,000 by persons interested in the evangelization of New York city. Second, by donations taken at the tabernacle meetings.

No Guarantee Required by Sunday. "No financial guarantee or promise whatsoever has been made to Mr. Sunday himself. The matter of compensation for his services will be taken care of through offerings at the close of the campaign in such manner as the finance committee may determine when the time comes."

Sunday will preach morning and afternoon five of the six weekdays and morning, afternoon and evening on Sunday. Monday is Billy's day of rest. Roman Catholic and several Protestant clergymen have publicly denounced Sunday's methods and his spectacular plans for evangelizing New York, but most of the ministers here are cooperating in furthering the success of the ex-basis player. More than 300 churches are at work.

A part of the Sunday plan is to have an organization of 50,000 men in Bible classes. They are being organized under the direction of the Rev. George G. Dowry.

There is still another phase of the preparation work. Shop meetings are being held in more than 150 factories and shops in various parts of the city.

300 Women Organized. At the home of Mrs. William Jay Sunday, one of the many society leaders who are active in the campaign, 300 women met and organized work among business women.

This work is divided into three divisions: a central division to reach girls to stores, office buildings, telephone exchanges and business colleges; an extension division to reach girls in touch with women employed in factories, laundries, hospitals, hotels, restaurants and homes; a luncheon division, which will have charge of serving ten cent meals twice a week in each meeting place of the central division.

6000 Voices in Choir. The 6000 singers for the tabernacle will be trained under the direction of F. A. Rodheaver, Sunday's musical director.

To control the enormous crowds who will attend the tabernacle services, the well trained ushers will be required.

The ordinary cost of a Want Ad in The El Paso Herald is 25 cents. It reaches an average of about 125,000 readers each issue.

DEAR MR. KABBLE, I DO NOT LIKE TO SMOKE, BUT MY WIFE INSISTS THAT I DO SO. THAT SHE WILL GET THE COUPONS. WHAT SHALL I DO? —MR. JACK WILSON

CHEW TOBACCO—YOU GET COUPONS WITH THAT, TOO! —JACK

Buy Business Site On San Francisco For \$40 Schutz Bros. Get Goods By Wagon; Open Store

CHATTING with friends in a restaurant mood, Gen. Anson Mills said: "About 58 years ago, while I was living in a tent on the corner of what is now Santa Fe and San Francisco streets and making the original survey of El Paso, Joe and Samuel Schutz, then young men in their early twenties, arrived in El Paso. They at once paid \$40 for a piece of property about where Longwell's place is now located on San Francisco street, and began building an adobe house. Before the house could be completed a wagon train arrived from San Antonio with their goods and in a remarkably short time they had their general store open and were doing business. The Schutz boys were from New York. The Henry Leinsky, founder of the Leinsky of the H. Leinsky company, arrived here with his wife in 1877 and they founded a little adobe house. Mrs. Leinsky did not remain here long and did not ever return to El Paso until she shot off the train in the union station recently and was driven to the Paso del Norte hotel. To her the transformation of the struggling adobe village into the present handsome city of El Paso, was a source of wonder every day she was here."

"That article in The Herald on the part of the late Max Weber played in securing the national team," said Capt. John S. Hart, "was no more than justice to Mr. Weber. If it had not been for the claim put in by Mexico we never have had the international dam. We all knew that El Paso had no political influence at Washington, and we recognized the force of Gen. Anson Mills' logic when he told us that the only way for us to get the government to build the dam was through Mexico. Our only hope lay in persuading Mexico to press her claim for the restoration of the riparian rights of her citizens in the valley below Juarez."

"With the United States on the verge of war, every patriotic citizen in El Paso should place an American flag on his home or business building or factory," said George H. Clements. "Two patriotic demonstrations held Monday evening at

BLANCETT, ALLEGED SLAYER, TRANSFERRED TO JAIL. Santa Fe, N. M., March 27.—Elbert W. Blancett, alleged slayer of Clyde D. Armour, was transferred from the hospital at the state penitentiary to the county jail today so that witnesses by whom the prosecution expects to identify him as the man who impersonated Armour may see him.

Blancett has completely recovered from the wound he had inflicted by shooting himself in the neck with a revolver shortly after he was arrested at Friday Harbor, Wash., on the charge of murder.

Blancett will be placed on trial at the term of court which will open Monday.

A dollar saved by buying goods produced elsewhere is a dollar thrown at your neighbor's fire.

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FOR weeks and weeks the skies were blue, a winter sun was shining; the roads were fine, as good as new, yet people were repining. "We need nice kinds of rain and snow," they made their wail together; "the wheat will die, it has no snow in this unseasonable weather." If grains of mine would bring a rain, I'd do some better bowling, but human grief is all in vain—'twon't start the thunder growling. I might go weeping down the street, but all my noisy sorrow, won't save the smallest patch of wheat, or bring a shower tomorrow. And so I pen some sprightly odds, enjoying the endeavor, insisting that the country roads are better now than ever. Get out your "sicks" and your "fours," and scorch along the highway, enjoy the golden out of doors, exploring lane and byway. Though crops may fail, be calm and cool, no tribulation showing, for fretting will not change the rule that keeps the planets going.

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WALT MASON.

Trace Alleged Kidnap By Thumb Seen in Movies

Los Angeles, Calif., March 27.—H. O. Perkins, 45 years old, and Susie, known as his 14 year old daughter, were held here today, pending possible identification as Oscar B. Whitehead, of Herkimer, N. Y., and his half sister, Helen, who disappeared in November, 1914, and have been sought by the police since.

The police said a charge of kidnaping was filed against Whitehead at a time. A peculiarly formed thumb on a man in a motion picture was said by the police to have been identified in Herkimer recently by Helen's father as that of her alleged kidnap.

The police here said the Perkins' appearance resembled descriptions of the Whiteheads, who have been shown in Paris, France, and then here. Both denied such identification.

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